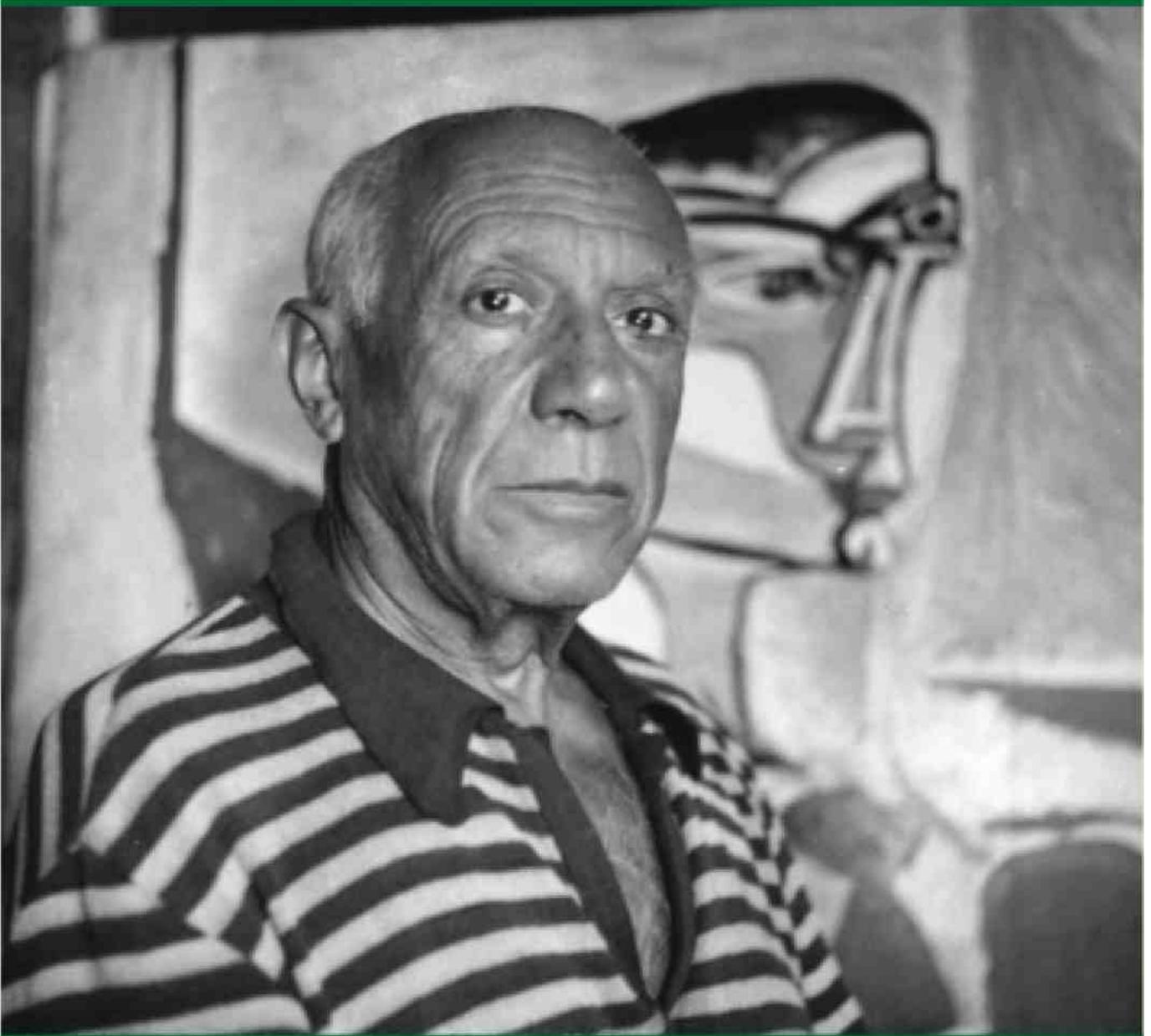


LARGER THAN
LIFE
A CELEBRATION OF GREATNESS



Pablo Picasso

A Great Artist

(1881 - 1973)

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INTRODUCTION

- Pablo Picasso is perhaps **the most important artist of the 20th century**, a judgement based on his prolific output and genius in artistic innovations. **No other artist is more associated with the term Modern Art than Pablo Picasso.**
- He created thousands of paintings, prints, sculptures and ceramics during a time span of about 75 years. For many Picasso is the greatest art genius of the twentieth century. For others he is a gifted charlatan. **Undisputed is the fact that he influenced and dominated the art of the twentieth century like no other modern artist.**

BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS

- Born in 1881 in Spain, the son of an art teacher, Picasso's full name was Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Clito Ruiz y Picasso.
- He **exhibited his first paintings in Barcelona at the age of 12**. After an earlier trip to Paris, he left Barcelona in 1904 and moved permanently to Paris. Although he never lived in Spain again, his earliest experiences, his family and his culture remained a creative force in his art until his death in 1973.

EARLY WORKS

- During his lifetime, **the artist went through different periods of characteristic painting styles**. The paintings from the so-called 'Blue Period' were Picasso's first to receive serious attention in the French press.
- The **Blue Period** of Picasso lasted from about 1900 to 1904. The works reflect a somber and distressed view of life as he experienced it as a poor artist. It is characterized by the use of different shades of blue and grey, underlining the melancholic style of his subjects - people from the grim side of life with thin, half-starved bodies.
- The Blue Period is followed by the **Rose Period**. During Picasso's Rose Period from about 1905 to 1906, his style moved away from the Blue Period to a friendly pink tone with subjects taken from the world of the circus such as the jester, the acrobat, and the harlequin.

THE RISE OF CUBISM

- By 1906, Picasso teamed up with Georges Braque, embarking on a more conceptual and theoretical pursuit that marks the beginnings of Cubism.
- Cubist paintings, drawings and sculpture **focus less on a romantic notion of expression than on an investigation of the structure of a painting or its formal properties.**

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- Cubism was by far the most important art movement in modern times, a revolution, for the work produced by Picasso, Braque and Juan Gris from 1909 until 1914 literally changed how and why art is made, then and now.
- In a **later version of Cubism, called synthetic cubism**, several views of an object or a person are shown simultaneously from a different perspective in one picture. In this, he first introduced collage in fine art.

WAR, MARRIAGE AND RELATIONSHIPS

- **The War Years from 1914-1917 were tumultuous**, and while **Picasso stayed in Paris**, many of his friends and fellow artists such as Braque, Leger and Apollinaire, went to war.
- With Picasso's marriage in 1918 to the Russian dancer Olga Koklova, Picasso's work changed once again as he became more involved with theatrical productions and the ballet.
- For the rest of his life, Picasso used the structure of Cubist painting to enhance the personal and autobiographical images that link his art and his life.

PICASSO AND GUERNICA

In 1937 the artist created his landmark painting Guernica, a protest against the barbaric air raid against a Basque village during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso's Guernica is a huge mural on canvas in black, white and grey, which was created for the Spanish Pavilion of the Paris World's Fair in 1937. In Guernica, Picasso used symbolic forms - that are repeatedly found in his works following Guernica - **like a dying horse or a weeping woman.**

LATER WORKS

- The late work shows as much vitality as the early works, and the production of paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and ceramics well into his 90's is a testimonial to a life dedicated to art.
- Picasso had an emotional reaction to people and events that allowed him to move from style to style as if he were reinventing himself at each stage like an actor in a theatrical role.

DEATH

Picasso **died on April 8, 1973** at his home, Notre-Dame-de-Vie in Mougins, France. He was buried on April 10 at his castle Vauvenagues, 170 kilometers from Mougins.

Quotes

“Action is the foundational key to all success.”

“Everything you can imagine is real.”

“It takes a long time to become young.”

Quiz

- 1) Name any ten personalities who have been covered under the Larger Than Life platform.
- 2) Identify the personality from the description given below. **Fill in the blank with the right name.**
 - He was one of the main leaders of the American Civil Rights movement, a political activist, a Baptist minister, and is regarded as one of America's greatest orators. In 1964, he became the youngest man to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize _____.
 - He was a spiritual teacher from ancient India and the founder of Buddhism _____.
 - He used his enormous fortune to institute the Nobel Prizes _____.

Send your answers with your name and department to one2one@clarislifesciences.com

First 3 correct answers will get Clarista coupon worth RS. 50.

Last Quiz Winners

Tejal Chitroda – IRA • Jasmin Makadia - Clinical Research
Gourav Joshi - CAMS